

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, -- NOVEMBER 26, 1895.

SAN FRANCISCO reporters do not find Minister Hatch filled with a budget of news for them, and it is highly probable that Washington newspaper men will have the same experience. At any rate, we shall have an opportunity to discover what effect shutting the door on newspaper men will have.

THE Official Gazette of Japan gives the official cholera returns for October 31st throughout the country as 65 cases and 86 deaths, making a total of 55,611 cases and 38,829 deaths since the outbreak. From these figures it appears that Japan has seen something of the scourge, although the officials have a way of keeping the facts quiet until the scare is over.

WHEN Commissioner Davis arrived in Vancouver after his short stay in this city he told a News-Advertiser reporter that "the heat in Honolulu was tremendous and what was left of the non-residents by the sun during the day was finished by the mosquitoes at night." Mr. Davis evidently made a mistake in not being armed with one of Kate Field's mosquito cages and a portable electric fan.

A DEPUTATION of West Indian merchants and planters recently called on Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain to set forth the injury being done the West Indies by the bounties given for sugar production in Europe. Mr. Chamberlain promised to submit the matter to his colleagues, but suggested that it might be well for some of the British dependencies to make their prosperity less bound up in sugar planting, at the same time pointing out other resources that might be developed without in any way causing the sugar industry injury. In these days of sharp competition, no country can afford to put all its eggs in one basket.

W. N. ARMSTRONG was requested to write an unbiased history of Hawaiian affairs, and declined because it couldn't be done. Kate Field has been sent down here by a newspaper proprietor to accomplish a task somewhat similar, and it's "got to be done." With the factional feeling that exists in this country and the United States on Hawaiian politics, it is not at all probable that all her critics will strew her pathway with complimentary roses, yet Miss Field's record in newspaper work is a guarantee that she knows something of human nature and will come as near following the straight and narrow path of truth as is possible. It is not at all probable that she will pat every one on the back and call them good fellows. Consequently her unbiased conclusions will be read with not a little interest, both at home and abroad.

COMMISSIONER HARRIS' report covering the school year ending November 30, 1893, shows the number of pupils enrolled in the schools of the United States as 15,000,000, or nearly one-fourth of the entire population. The enrollment of pupils in the public schools increased nearly two per cent. over the preceding year, and the average attendance three and one-half per cent. In the last twenty years the value of school property in the country and the common school expenditure has more than doubled. In professional education the theological schools are more heavily endowed than any other class of institutions. The figures given show a steady advance in the education of the masses which is highly encouraging to a country whose prosperity depends upon the educational standard of the middle class.

LET THE OPPOSITION SPEAK.

Consequent to the approach of Thanksgiving Day several of the kind-hearted citizens of this city are agitating the question of liberating the few political prisoners who are still detained in Oahu prison as a result of the trouble of last January. Sometime today or early Monday morning a petition signed by a good number of the representative business men of the city will be placed before the Executive asking that "the Executive exercise its clemency" toward the remaining prisoners. The ADVERTISER has been placed on the list of those opposed to the pardon of political prisoners and very properly so. With the exception of the release of members of the rank and file on the Fourth of July this paper has opposed every movement pointing to the conditional or unconditional pardon of the leaders of the January fiasco. We said at that time, that the future action of the Government toward the remaining prisoners ought to depend upon the attitude of the friends of the prisoners. Provided they showed a disposition to accept the situation, gave up the idea that powder and bullets were the proper weapons for political warfare and, if they must continue to oppose the present conditions, would resort to the numerous legal methods at their disposal for settling political differences, then, and then only, would the Government be justified in extending its pardoning power to those who were still suffering penalty for instigating rebellion among the ignorant classes.

We have listened attentively to the claims that the release of political prisoners would conciliate the natives, forever restore peace and happiness, and have a good influence abroad; but we have failed, as has every one else in the community, to see these claims justified. The country has enjoyed peace and quiet, but through no special effort of the enemies of the Government to conciliate the natives or bring themselves to believe that there is anything to do but stand on the outside and find fault with the general administration of affairs. It is notable that the majority of those who signed the petition to be placed before the Executive are men who are supporters of the Government. The petition shows what has always been true, that the supporters of the Republic bear their opponents no ill-will, but it does not bring out the vital feature—the friendship of the opposition.

We do not anticipate or ask for a mutual love-feast. But we do believe that it is about time to realize on the promises that have been made. The Government has always been ready to accept and reciprocate the kindly offices of its opponents, and nothing could have a better effect than a public expression, by petition or otherwise, from those, who for reasons best known to themselves, have seen fit to stir up dissension. When this expression is forthcoming, and our friends the enemy give evidence that they are willing to follow civilized and common sense methods, then we will add our voice to those who wish to see the prison doors opened—but not till then.

HOW NEWSPAPERS ARE READ.

One of the features of the opening session of a literary and debating society of the Westbourne Park Institute in England was an address by President Clifford on, "How to Read the Newspapers." The subject is a somewhat novel one but particularly interesting in these days when the newspaper plays such an important part in the daily life of the individual. Dr. Clifford opened his address by laying down the principle that five-sixths of the literary food now comes through the newspaper press. Men have their special newspapers, and not only men, but women and boys and girls have newspapers devoted to their entertainment and instruction. Newspapers are served to the people from early morning till late at

night and except in the outposts of civilization, it is almost impossible for a person to go to bed without a knowledge of the leading events of the day throughout the world. Dr. Clifford says that the great books now are read only by a few. The life of the present day is too crowded for men to read Spenser's "Faerie Queen," or to go through the twelve books of "Paradise Lost." A great book requires a trained mind and time to peruse it, and "trained minds" among the reading public of the present day are few. The lecturer remarked that it is a pleasing thought that the newspaper is on the side of justice and has not only literary form but also noble enthusiasms, and is prepared to undertake a crusade in behalf of the weak and suffering members of the community. He paid due honor to the energy and sincerity which mark the work of the daily press, as well as its daring and brilliant achievements.

The newspaper reading public he divided into four classes. The man who reads for "news"; the other who reads from a business standpoint and pays special attention to the "ads" and "wants"; then the man who reads for the sensations and declares there is nothing in the paper unless some one has been murdered or some tragedy has occurred; and then the man of leisure, who reads his newspaper much as he smokes his pipe, and who dreams over the most exciting sporting events, and only treasures the gossip that he wants to hear. Finally there is the man like Dr. Clifford, who reads the papers for the picture of daily life which they give and gathers lessons from the evil as well as the good in the world. Dr. Clifford is apparently a man who recognizes that the office of a newspaper is not to suppress the news, but rather to tell the story of passing events, whether they are good, bad or indifferent. He recognizes that while the paper has a responsibility in the character of the news which it sets forth, there is also a certain responsibility on the part of the reader in determining to what use he puts the material which he reads.

DURING the meeting of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company today and tomorrow there will be brought out in the reports of Prof. Maxwell, director of the Hawaiian experiment station, instituted under the patronage of the planters, a line of research of paramount importance to the development not only of the sugar industry but of every branch of agricultural work in this country. The agriculturist has come to realize that the scientist with his test tubes and reagents is one of the most important allies that he can call to his assistance. In every State in the American Union we find experiment stations with an able corps of scientists who are studying from a scientific standpoint the conditions which the agriculturist has to face, and who set forth the results of their work in a form to enable the farmer or planter to obtain the best returns from the land under cultivation. The Hawaiian experiment station has been in existence only a few months, but we believe that before many more months have elapsed the benefits of the work being carried on by the planters will become so much in evidence that efforts will be forthcoming to make the Hawaiian experiment station a national institution complete in every detail for the study of whatever may interest the sugar planter, coffee planter, fruit grower, or ranchman. To the sugar planters is to be given the credit of putting the scientist in the field and proving the financial returns gained from his work. It is to be hoped that this progressive spirit will be absorbed by more of our intelligent citizens, thus enabling the country to realize more extensively on our natural resources.

Good advice: Never leave the house on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H. I.

THE HILO TRIBUNE.

The much-talked-of and long-looked-for Hilo Tribune, the newspaper organ of some of the people of the island of Hawaii has arrived, and is a decidedly interesting sheet from an editorial standpoint. The editor occupies three columns and a half in explaining "The Beginning," and after perusing this carefully one is inclined to be still very much in the dark as to what the ending will be. The opening lines are full of the usual good promises and high aspirations which accompany the first issue of a newspaper, and, after running down the list of standard generalities it launches forth into sort of a semi-particularization of the position it will take on questions now before the country. The extra space devoted to this last explanation makes interesting reading, to be sure, but the whole business could have been covered by the simple statement that the Hilo Tribune will support the Republic, but it doesn't think the present Republic is arranged just according to its idea; that it will support annexation, but will reserve the right to pull a few feathers from the tail of the American eagle before it will support the measure with all the heartiness of its inmost soul. It is in the final expansion on the administration and annexation that it spoils the good effect of the statement that the Tribune "is not a party or factional organ."

From the color of the "nigger" whose head crops out from between the lines, it looks very much as though the Tribune has prepared to swing the political threshing flail according to the opinions of the most conservative of the conservatives of Hilo. Our principal criticism is that the editor would have done better to have expressed these sentiments in a few flat-footed expressions. The salutary puts the Tribune in much the same position as the man who went from Honolulu to Maui by the way of San Francisco.

On the whole, however, the Hilo Tribune is a very creditable paper. It is pledged to work for the development of the island of Hawaii and we believe it will be a potent factor in securing for the different districts of that island many needed improvements. There is plenty of good work for it to assist in, and we trust that the fondest financial and philanthropic aspirations of its proprietors will be realized.

We received by the last mail from the States copies of a pamphlet issued by Minister Castle containing a brief statement of facts of interest to those desiring to take up lands or become residents in the agricultural districts of this country. The pamphlet follows conservative lines, telling the people that while Hawaii is a good place to live, there is no royal road to wealth or prosperity. It sets forth the conditions here in a manner to discourage the tramp and bring to our shores a class of citizens willing to work and give material assistance in developing the country.

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BEET SUGAR FACTORIES.

Claus Spreckels May Erect Two on the Coast.

Since his return from Europe, Claus Spreckels has been talking of establishing one or more new beet-sugar factories in this State says the San Francisco Examiner of November 14.

Last week he visited several proposed sites, but decided upon nothing definitely. The sites visited were near Woodland and Sacramento.

The gentleman is secretive as to his intentions, fearing that if it should become known that he was after this or that body of land the owners of the property would hold their property at figures much higher than its real value.

From his son, John D. Spreckels, and from other sources it was learned that he expects to invest about \$1,000,000.

The elder Spreckels believes that the erection of more beet sugar factories will do much to promote the growth and solid prosperity of the State. He says that it will encourage others to follow his example and invest their idle capital in ways that will benefit California.

John D. Spreckels when seen last night confirmed the report of his father's proposed investments. "The old gentleman," he said, "is full of vim. He is enthusiastic in his efforts to create new enterprises which will be of benefit to the State. He is very much interested in the beet-sugar industry. Since his return from Europe he has expressed himself in favor of building one or more factories. He does not know himself where they will be. I left him in Stockton last Friday. He then told me that he intended to visit several sites."

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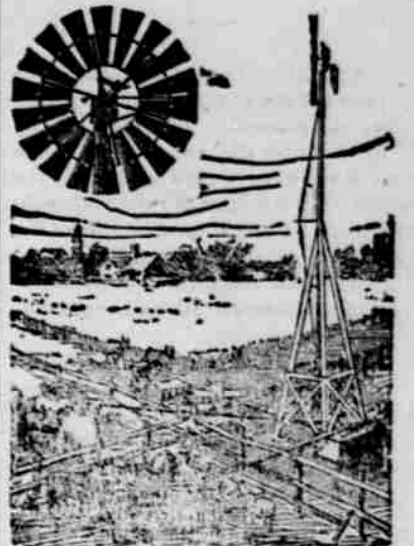
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Timely Topics

THE
AERMOTOR

-- AND --

Steel Tower.



In as much as most of our remarks have been confined to the pumping Aermotor we wish to call your attention this week to the geared motor for barns. Undoubtedly sometime in the past you have concluded to equip your mill with shafting for grinding of corn and feed for your stock, and perhaps attach a grind stone and buzz saw, and sent away for a catalogue for estimated cost and the location of your building for horizontal and vertical shafting, but finally came to the conclusion that the cost and difficulties of constructing were too great to warrant the expenditure. Now here is where the Aermotor does away with all those great obstacles and petty annoyances. In our plan you have only to secure the vertical 8x8 mast in position, put the Aermotor on one end and the grinder on the other. The mast then holds it all. You can belt to different machines and drive your pump and feed grinder at one time. The feed grinder is always in position. You have only to turn a hand screw to adjust the lower grinding ring sufficiently close and it is already for use, or in an instant you can put on a belt to run any other machine. The saving of power effected by having all bearings rigidly connected in one casting and therefore in proper place, is no less important than the matter of convenience allowed too. The Aermotor runs in half the wind required by other mills, and regulates in a strong wind as well as in a mild wind. It handles the pump the smoothest of any mill made. An eight inch stroke Aermotor will throw more water with less wind than any of the old style mills. If you are in need of a mill buy an Aermotor and your neighbors will congratulate you on your foresight.

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